

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1835.

[NO. 942.]

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
per square for the first, and thirty cents for each
subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested
to state the number of insertions desired, or they
will be continued till forbid, and charged accord-
ingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read, Reply
to the Lady Superior, Domestic Har-
p, Oude Mer, Men and Manners in Great Bri-
tain, Wilberforce's practical View, Mother's Friend,
Fanny Kemble's Journal, Malcom's Bible Dictio-
nary, Barnes on the Romans, Brown's Dictionary
of the Bible, Andrew's Devotions, Chitty's Pleas
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.
Just received by
J. E. J. HALE.

HICKORY SPRING.

CRATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS SPRING is formerly known by the name of *Dixon Spring*. The present proprietor wishes to make known to the public, that he has opened a comfortable Boarding House at the Spring, for the accommodation of invalids, or others who may wish to visit the Spring during the warm season. He hopes that those who may visit him the ensuing summer, will find his house and stables furnished with the best the country affords. It has been a matter of regret for a series of years, with a large number of the citizens of the lower sections of this State and South Carolina, that no preparations were made for their accom-
modation. The subscriber flatters himself that he is now prepared to make those who may call on him comfortable, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to contribute to their welfare.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the medicinal qualities of the Spring; the happy effects on almost all weakly constitutions who have visited it for the last thirty years, will testify. The particular properties of the Spring can be better known by reference to the report of Professor Ormiston on the Geology of North Carolina. There has lately been erected near the Spring a large Baptist Meeting House, and hopes are entertained that ere long a Post Office will be established there for the further convenience of visitors to the public.

Terms of Board: For grown persons, \$12 50 per month; 50 cents per day. Children and servants, half price. WM. BOWEN.
June 3, 1835. 41 3w

Dr. F. J. CUTLER.

HAS taken the Store one door North of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, Green Street, where, or at the Lafayette Hotel, he may be found unless professionally engaged. Calls from the Country will be promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1835. 40-5w

Shingles wanted.

5000 CYPRESS SHINGLES are wanted, for which the cash will be paid on delivery, for-
mation apply at the Store.
JOHN C. LATTA.
June 9, 1835. 40-1f

Pittsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on the 7th August, and end on the 19th December. Tuition, (Classical) \$15.—(English) \$10 a session, in advance.
Pittsborough is resorted to in the Summer season, by many Lowlanders, for its health. Board, \$8 and \$9 a month.
JOHN A. BINGHAM.
June 2, 1835. 40-4w

NOTICE.

I am authorised by the Heirs at Law of Wm. B. Grove, deceased, to sell that valuable tract of LAND, containing ten to eleven hundred acres, a little below Rockfish Mills, lying mostly in the Big Swamp, and thought to be of the best Swamp Land. Any person wishing to purchase can see for themselves if they will call on me.
JONATHAN EVANS.
June 4th, 1835. 40-5w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FAC-
TORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Wilkins & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.
LEWIS KIDD.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39-1f

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Wash-
ington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of
Go Rivers, Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bash-
ful Fisherman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck;
History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen;
Robberies Random; Language of Flowers; Last
Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents); Life of J. Brainerd
Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's
Digest, &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 19

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size.) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turke Islands Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Townsdown Lime.
J. HUSKE & SON.
March 31, 1835.

Mr. Robert Cochran

IS appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to
all or either of my several publications, and to
receive and receipt for any monies due me on ac-
count thereof.
DUFF GREEN.
Sallyburg, May 23d, 1835. 39-1f

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

HAS just received and is now opening, at his
Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors
below Market Square,) a large and splendid as-
sortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries.

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH
or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists
in part of the following articles, viz:—
Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon
Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green
CLOTHS.

Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid
article),
Super Black Cashmere and Erimettes,
Crane Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brocheles, Princettes, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton
Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of
which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAYINES, of all qualities, (some
as good as any imported),
Black Chabry, Black Craple Veils for mourning,
Super printed Chabry ette, and figured Ipsola Silks,
a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very
best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Gingham,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin
Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and
Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet
and thread Laces and Edgings, green and d white
blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS
and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest
styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for
Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
BIBBONS of every description, large assortment
of India and Foreign Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most
fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and
Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Mus-
lins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS and SHOES,

STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enu-
merate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete
an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now
in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or
retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it

to their interest to call and examine the above
Stock before they make their purchases.

April 17, 1835. GEO. C. McNEILL. 39-1f

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RAILROAD REGISTER.

Wednesday, June 10.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheters,
Mr. Council Wooten, a Delegate from Lenoir,
appeared, was qualified and took his seat.
Mr. LESTER had on the table a Resolution
proposing the appointment of a Committee to
whom should be referred so much of the Act pro-
viding for this Convention, as relates to the reduc-
tion of the number of the members of the Senate
and House of Commons, for the purpose of re-
porting a plan for carrying the same into effect.

Gen. JACOBS, from the Committee appointed
to report the number of votes given in favor of
the Convention at the election in August, 1833, as
well as at the late election, and also the number
of qualified voters in the State, made a Report,
which was ordered to be printed.

The Resolutions yesterday referred to a Com-
mittee of the whole coming up for consideration,
on motion, the Convention resolved itself into a
Committee of the whole, and the President called
Gov. Swain to the Chair.

Dr. J. S. SMITH moved that the Committee
take up the 11th Resolution, which has relation to
the meeting of the General Assembly, whether it
shall be annual or biennial. He thought it best to
take up this Resolution in preference to the 3d, in
relation to Borough members, which was first in
order.

Several members objecting to this course, and
desiring the Resolutions to be taken up regularly,
the question was taken for first considering the
11th, and negatived.

The third Resolution, which directs an inquiry
whether any and what amendments are proper to
be made as to the exclusion in whole, or in part,
of Borough Members from the House of Commons,
was then taken up for consideration.

Dr. J. S. SMITH moved to strike out the whole
of the Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and
insert "It is expedient to abolish Borough Rep-
resentation entirely."

The question being called for on this amend-
ment, Judge GASTON rose and said, that he
trusted that this proposition would not be decided
without discussion. While it is our duty, sir, said
he, to the extent of our power to remove water-
ers or blemishes we may discover in the Constitution,
we should proceed with great caution, lest we in-
troduce evils which we know not of, and it is pre-
sented when making a change in the political in-
stitutions of the country, to depart no further from

existing usages than necessity requires. There
are always inconveniences resulting from such
changes, and often such as were not foreseen.

Our forefathers must have had some reason
which induced them to give to a few of the in-
corporated towns in the State a distinct right of
representation. Perhaps a little consideration may
enable us to discover the most obvious of these
reasons. The great purpose of all Governments is
to promote the happiness and insure the safety of
its citizens. Power must be conferred which is
adequate to these purposes, but care should be
taken to place it in the hands of those who are not
likely to abuse it to the purposes of wrong and
oppression. Where there are portions of the
community, who in addition to the interest they
feel in their country's good, have certain interests
of their own—whose occupations and pursuits and
property are of a kind distinct from those of their
fellows citizens generally—and these portions are
relatively weak in comparison with the rest of the
State—there is always a great danger lest their rights
should be overlooked or invaded. It is essential
that there should be secured to them some friend
who will see that their grievances shall be made
known and their wants communicated, where re-
lief may be had, and that they shall not be made
to bear more than their fair share of the public
burthens. Many of the subjects of taxation are
principally found in incorporated towns.

Taxation without representation always leads
to oppression. Hence, if disposed the Legislature
might be to do exact justice in the apportionment
of taxes, unless the interests of these towns were
distinctly represented, they might be in the situa-
tion of a Judge who heard but one side of a cause.

The Representatives from a few towns, in protect-
ing the interests of their immediate constituents,
became thus to a certain extent, guardians of the
interests of all the towns in the State. They were
so few that their votes could have but little influ-
ence on the decision—but they secured for these
interests a fair hearing.

Another reason no doubt had its weight with
the framers of our Constitution. Agriculture is
the great interest of this State. It is decidedly an
Agricultural State—but it is not exclusively so—
Every enlightened man knows that commerce is
the best friend of Agriculture, yet every man of
experience knows that feuds will sometimes occur
between the best friends. There will be occa-
sional jealousies and rivalries—and these, unless
restrained, will burst out into acts of enmity.

There is eminent need on these occasions that the
few and the weak should find a protector in the
Legislative Hall. The strong may protect them-
selves, but the weak must invoke the protection
of authority. And even when there are no misun-
derstandings and no conflicting interests, Repre-
sentatives are generally wanted who, from their
pursuits and associations, are familiarly cognizant
with those subjects to which the great body of the
Legislature must necessarily be strangers. How
can we expect commercial concerns to be made
intelligible to a body of country gentlemen, so as
to procure a wholesome legislation upon them,
except through the representatives of towns? For
correct information in every art, requires that the
Legislature should be brought into close con-
tact with the people. You to the builder for
estimates before you erect your house, you consult
the physician when your health is attacked, and
ask advice of the lawyer when your property is
contested. On questions which you have never
had occasion to consider—totally foreign from
your habits—you are called upon to legislate—
Surely it is wise that there be some associated
with you on whom you may rely for correct infor-
mation.

Our forefathers had probably discovered from
experience under our colonial state, that the re-
presentatives of Boroughs (as they are called)
were usually distinguished for intelligence, firm-
ness and independence, and might have been un-
willing to deprive the Legislative councils of the
aid of such men. It cannot be doubted, but that
the collision of mind strengthens the mental fac-
ulties. When men are brought into close con-
nection and interchange habitually their opinions
on the various subjects which engage their atten-
tion as social beings, there will be this collision.
He who represents constituents to every one of
whom he is intimately known, and with whom he
every day associates, feels that his legislative ac-
tions are not subjected to that misrepresentation, nor
his motives to that misconstruction, which might
with greater success be attempted against one less
favorably situated. If such attempts be made they
must be made openly, and can be instantly met.
He is not under the necessity of travelling first to
one and then to another corner of a county to ex-
plain and vindicate his conduct. Without claim-
ing for him an extraordinary portion of virtue, he
can venture with more confidence to follow out
his duties, and to maintain his position, than
if the framers of our Constitution thus be-
lieved, our experience under the Constitution has
proved that this belief was well founded. It is
not always that the towns which have the right of
representation in our General Assembly have sent
their ablest and best men. But all will admit that
generally the town members have been among the
most intelligent, liberal and independent members
of that body.

Are not these and reasons like these, sufficient
to warn us against a hasty determination to abolish
altogether Borough representation? There may
be some of the seven towns to whom the right has
been given that are now too inconsiderable to be
permitted to retain it. If such be the case, let us
reform as to them—but under the idea of reform-
ing, let us beware of rash innovation.

It may be added Judge G. that I am under a
bias from the circumstance of my residing and
having always resided in one of the towns to which
disfranchisement is threatened. However this may
be it cannot detract from the force of the reasons
which I have suggested, if upon consideration it
appears to the Committee that they indeed have
force. From the citizens of that town I have re-
ceived no communications on the subject—but I
cannot doubt their opinion. With a full knowl-
edge that one of the questions which was to be
referred to this Convention was the propriety of
disfranchising them of a right which must be dear
to them from long enjoyment and experience of
its utility, with a voice almost unanimous they gave
their suffrages for a Convention. They resolved to
peril this right in an attempt to reconcile dis-
cordant sectional interests, and to remove those
heart burnings which mistrust and prejudice had
spread through our land.

In this hope he had concurred with them. He
earnestly trusted that the attempt might be suc-
cessful, but it could not be, unless a spirit of har-
mony was encouraged here. This spirit certainly
required that in what was called the struggle
for power, a minute and calculating jealousy
should be suppressed. A member more or
less on one or the other side of the State
in itself a matter of very little moment. As
indeed a struggle for power, he viewed the sub-
ject as greatly exaggerated by the fears of one
and in the aspirations of the other section of the

community. Of his friends from the East, who
had heretofore possessed it, he would ask, what
mighty benefits have we gained from it? And to
his brethren of the West he would say—and he
hoped that they would not regard his words as
presumptuous in venturing the prediction—should
they succeed in gaining the glittering prize, they
will essentially find its intrinsic value far below the
estimate which they now put upon it. In the
formation of a Government, the citizens can meet
upon no other ground than that of precise equal-
ity of power—but in the arrangements of a Gov-
ernment it is impossible to pursue a scheme of ma-
thematical equality. Care would be taken that the
deliberate will of the great body of the com-
munity should predominate—but care must also
be had that the voice of all and every portion of
it should be heard.

Dr. J. S. SMITH said, as he had submitted the
amendment to the Resolution under consideration,
it would be expected that he should offer some
reasons in its support. He had long considered
the subject of Borough Representation, and had
come to the conclusion that it ought to be abol-
ished. He had resided in one of these Boroughs
for nearly forty years, and he was well acquainted
with the evils arising from their annual elections.
The practice of giving members to Borough towns
was derived from England, where it was intro-
duced for the encouragement of trade. Such estab-
lishments might have answered the purpose of the
disfranchisement of all the towns in the State. Surely,
the intelligence will not sound pleasantly in the
ears of their inhabitants. Surely such a plan does
not exhibit very cheering evidence of a determina-
tion to encourage commerce, or to give security
and activity to mercantile enterprise, or to what-
ever may improve and advance the State.

Moral evils arising from contested Town elec-
tions are all-great as a reason for demanding this
disfranchisement. Sir, said Mr. G., in the number
where I drew my first, and hope to draw my last
breath, and which is situated in the county that I
have the honor in part to represent, such contests
have indeed occurred, and have been conducted
with an acrimony which all party contests never
fail to engender. Our citizens have occasionally
been visited by that political phrezy from which
disfranchisement is ever wholly exempt, but if con-
tests among them have been severe, it is to be re-
collected they are infrequent. The public action
is generally directed to some individual, who,
without opposition or canvas, is called to represent
them. In the small towns it may be otherwise,
and if these are no longer fit to be trusted with the
right of separate representation, take it from them.
But because these are to be excluded, do not dis-
franchise all.

It is vain to deny that commercial commu-
nities have peculiar interests of their own. These
they must endeavor to protect and advance through
some agent or other. If we deny them a Consti-
tutional agent, they will be driven to get agents of
another kind. If they are to have no member in
the Hall of Legislation they will be compelled to
send you "bobby members." Heard in the Legis-
lature, they can do no harm. So few in number,
their voice can be effectual only when it is the voice
of truth and justice. But when members of the
Assembly shall be approached through the other
agents, means of persuasion may be used of a
different character. The intelligent may indeed be
addressed by reason, and the just by fair state-
ments, but the uninformed may be misled by false-
hood, and those whose consciences are in their
pockets may be convinced by arguments directed
to the seat of their sensibility.

Mr. KELLY said no propriety in continuing
Borough representation, which he thought would
be inconsistent with the principle proposed to be
established, by fixing our representation in the
General Assembly on federal numbers and taxation
combined. For though the Commerce of the Coun-
try was principally carried on in the towns of New-
bern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, that is no rea-
son why they should each send a member, as they
would be represented on the same common ground
with all the inhabitants of the State. He had lis-
tened with attention to the arguments which had
been urged in favor of the Convention before the Com-
mittee, but had not been convinced by them. He
had no doubt that the representatives from the
counties in which the several Boroughs are situ-
ated, would attend sufficiently to their interest, if
one of them were not generally the very man
whom the town would have elected had they pos-
sessed the privilege of doing so.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported pro-
gress, and asked leave to sit again, which being
granted, the Convention then adjourned, till to-
morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Thursday, June 11.
After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheters, the
President took the Chair, and the Convention hav-
ing resolved to consider the unfinished business of
yesterday.

Gov. SWAIN hoped the President would call
some other gentleman to preside in Committee of
the whole, as he felt somewhat indisposed, and
wished to be excused from this service.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Com-
mittee of the whole on the 3d Resolution, in re-
lation to the Borough members, Judge Daniel in the
Chair.

The question being stated, Dr. Smith of Orange,
rose and said, he had yesterday listened with at-
tention to the remarks of the gentlemen from Cra-
ven and Cumberland, in opposition to his motion
for abolishing the Borough members; but had been
convinced by the arguments of the gentlemen from
Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, that it was
his opinion, he still thought if the Convention
adopted the basis of representation, as proposed,
it ought not to be departed from in any instance.
He would have preferred that this question respect-
ing Borough members should lie over for the pre-
sent, as he did not see some of the Representatives
in their seats who took most interest in the de-
cision. He saw no necessity for pressing the ques-
tion; he therefore moved that the Committee rise,
and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. EDWARDS objected to the Committee's
rising, and the question being taken it was nega-
tived.

Gov. SWAIN said, since he had heard the remarks
of the gentleman from Orange (Mr. Smith) he was
himself disposed to reject both the amendments be-
fore the Committee, and permit the original Reso-
lution to go to a select Committee, in order, if
practicable, that some plan might be devised to se-
cure representation to the large towns now in ex-
clusion of the State—This might perhaps be done
without producing great inequality, by withdra-
wing from the estimate in the apportionment of re-
presentation to the counties, the population and
revenue of these Boroughs. He desired to see this
result produced, if within the legitimate range of
our powers, but great if it could not be done. He
thought that the large towns should in no event be
deprived of their representation.

Gov. S. said, that whatever motives might have
influenced others in voting for the call of this
Convention, the abstract consideration as to the
particular section of the State whence the larger
portion of the members of Assembly came, had

little weight with him. He trusted he occupied
higher ground. If the history of our legislation
at the close of another half century, shall nearly
resemble that of the past, he must be permitted to
say, with perfect respect for the motives of those
who differ with him, it is entirely immaterial what
may be the basis of representation. He felt the
full force of the remarks of the gentleman from
Craven, yesterday, with regard to the responsi-
bility which the transfer of political power would
impose upon those with whom he (Gov. S.) acted.
No reference to proofs is necessary to show,
that sectional differences had hitherto, like coun-
terbalancing weights in mechanics, prevented all
legislative action for the general improvement of
the country.

He repeated, that the basis of representation,
which he desired to see established, was that, and
that only, which would secure the largest share of
intelligence and liberality to the Legislative Coun-
cils of the State. If we act upon this principle,
and recur to the catalogue of the illustrious dead,
and the illustrious living, that have throughout
the whole period of our political existence con-
stituted the Borough representation, we will find
little reason to disfranchise them. If we pass
from the representative to the constituent, the
same conviction will be forced upon us. The
united vote of the Borough members, was the
fact which called this Convention into existence,
and their constituents were the only aggregated
portions of Eastern communities, that sanctioned
the measure. And are such representatives and
such constituents the first victims for sacrifice?
Are they to be immolated upon the altar of their
own patriotism? Let us examine for a moment
the effects of the system we are about to introduce.
Take Wilmington as an example for illustration.

Its population is equal to more than a third of
the aggregate numbers in New Hanover, she pays
more than half the revenue which will entitle her
county to a Senator, and we are about to deprive
her intelligent and patriotic citizens of the privi-
lege of being either heard or felt in our Legisla-
tive Halls. It is useless to tell me, that paying
more than half the tax, she will have her full
weight in the Senate. Of the four hundred free-
holders in that county, not more than fifty are to
be found among the tax payers of Wilmington.

Wherever the interests of the town and county
come in collision, it requires little forecast to pre-
ceive, that the interests of the town will not only
be unrepresented but misrepresented. No, sir,
neither Wilmington, Newbern, or Fayetteville nor
Edenton, will find their interest protected in ei-
ther branch of the Assembly.

He had desired to see county representation as-
tablished, and the number of men reduced, not
simply to change the location of power, or be-
cause the legislative body was greatly too nume-
rous, but under the hope that the alteration of
county lines, would destroy the imaginary bound-
ary which separated the interest of the East and
the West, and that by enlarging the range for se-
lection in the creation of districts, greater intelli-
gence and liberality would characterize our legis-
lation. If disappointed in this hope, no one would
regret more than himself the transfer of a barren
scripture.

In conclusion, he remarked that they had as-
sembled here to redress public grievances. Had
he any western friend who would say that his con-
stituents ever have complained of the acts of the
Borough representatives? They were sent here to
correct what was evil, not to perpetuate what
was good; to act upon enlarged principles of libe-
rality, not to make war upon the weak and help-
less.

Dismiss from consideration the principle of
county representation, does any one believe that
five thousand voters would have been given for the
call of this Convention? No, sir, not one thousand.
This was the great object, and if they did not
command us to strip the largest of his cowl and
strike the torch from the hand of persecution, they
did not at least expect us to extinguish the lights
which during half a century have given the great-
est lustre to our Public Councils.

Gov. BRANCH did not consider the present
question so important as it had been represented
by the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and
others. He thought one of the most important
objects to be accomplished, was to settle the ques-
tion of representation of rural and non-rural popu-
lation. He was not prepared to offer the ques-
tion to the sectional interests complained of un-
der the present system, he believed the evil was
not owing to any defect in the original formation
of the Government, but had risen by degrees, to
be an odious feature in it. We have come here
(said Gov. B.) to lay a new foundation for the
Government, on federal numbers and taxation,
and he hoped we should lose no time in effecting
this. He said he was not prepared to offer the
Borough representation, as inconsistent with the
basis proposed.

Judge EAWELL said, he did not intend to have
made a remark on this subject. His mind had
been in doubt as to which side of the question he
should take; and when a motion was yesterday made
for the Committee to rise, he was glad to hear it,
as he wanted time for further consideration on the
subject. He had attentively listened to the remarks
already made. He was sorry he could not hear the
remarks of the gentleman from Halifax (Judge
Daniel). He spoke in a low tone of voice, and
was at some distance from him. He should have
to yield on the subject, and he was glad to hear the
reasons which would influence his vote. He was
prevented from voting in April on the question,
"Convention" or "no Convention," from scruples as
to his right to do so. Had he voted, it would have
been in the negative, from the conviction that the
period was an inauspicious one for holding a Con-
vention; but a majority of those who voted on the
subject, having decided in favor of a convention,
and our Government cap got along in no other
way, than by the voice of a majority, he was in favor
of acting on the subject agreeably to the directions
of the Act of Assembly.

Judge S. said, no gentleman who had spoken on
the subject, had used his views so fully as the gen-
tlemen from Halifax (Judge Daniel) so far as he
themed him. The Judgesaid he was neither an Eastern
man nor a Western man, and he wished to God
that every man in that Convention could make a
like declaration. He did not know whether the
proposed amendments to the Constitution would
benefit the East or the West. He should act from
principle, and he wished always to do so.

Nothing has yet been determined in relation
to the Senate and House of Commons. The
proposition at present before the Committee, had
relation to the Borough members. It is said they
are necessary to look after Commerce in the Gen-
eral Assembly. This was doubtless right, when the
Constitution of this State was first formed; but af-
ter the Congress of the United States determined
to take commercial matters into its own hands,
there was no longer left for this State to do in re-
lation to Commerce, except to pass inspection laws.

One strong argument in favor of the abrogation
of Boroughs, was that the Representatives of the
counties, coming from these towns, formed but a
small portion of the members of Assembly came, had

little weight with him. He trusted he occupied
higher ground. If the history of our legislation
at the close of another half century, shall nearly
resemble that of the past, he must be permitted to
say, with perfect respect for the motives of those
who differ with him, it is entirely immaterial what
may be the basis of representation. He felt the
full force of the remarks of the gentleman from
Craven, yesterday, with regard to the responsi-
bility which the transfer of political power would
impose upon those with whom he (Gov. S.) acted.
No reference to proofs is necessary to show,
that sectional differences had hitherto, like coun-
terbalancing weights in mechanics, prevented all
legislative action for the general improvement of
the country.

He repeated, that the basis of representation,
which he desired to see established, was that, and
that only, which would secure the largest share of
intelligence and liberality to the Legislative Coun-
cils of the State. If we act upon this principle,
and recur to the catalogue of the illustrious dead,
and the illustrious living, that have throughout
the whole period of our political existence con-
stituted the Borough representation, we will find
little reason to disfranchise them. If we pass
from the representative to the constituent, the
same conviction will be forced upon us. The
united vote of the Borough members, was the
fact which called this Convention into existence,
and their constituents were the only aggregated
portions of Eastern communities, that sanctioned
the measure. And are such representatives and
such constituents the first victims for sacrifice?
Are they to be immolated upon the altar of their
own patriotism? Let us examine for a moment
the effects of the system we are about to introduce.
Take Wilmington as an example for illustration.

Its population is equal to more than a third of
the aggregate numbers in New Hanover, she pays
more than half the revenue which will entitle her
county to a Senator, and we are about to deprive
her intelligent and patriotic citizens of the privi-
lege of being either heard or felt in our Legisla-
tive Halls. It is useless to tell me, that paying
more than half the tax, she will have her full
weight in the Senate. Of the four hundred free-
holders in that county, not more than fifty are to
be found among the tax payers of Wilmington.

Wherever the interests of the town and county
come in collision, it requires little forecast to pre-
ceive, that the interests of the town will not only
be unrepresented but misrepresented. No, sir,
neither Wilmington, Newbern, or Fayetteville nor
Edenton, will find their interest protected

cluded to, is sufficient to satiate the
of the most ambitious parent. And
ing the possession of those high attain
s on both sides, it would appear th
ing is deficient for the consummatio
matrimonial felicity; and it is tru

A Fact worthy of Notice.—The stock of every finished Railroad is, at this time, above par.—*Portland Adv.*

FAYETTEVILLE:

We are authorized to state, that J

Raleigh, June 21, 183

CONTENTS

Original Articles in Prose.—Publisher's Note, 1. Sketches of the History and Present Condition of the Republic, with a Account of the other Basins of the Colorado, No. VI; A Promiscuous Nose, by Dr. J. S. Undergrave; The Grave of Forgotten to be Buried in Junior; The House of the Mountain, by J. S. Undergrave; Visit to the Virginia Springs, during the summer of 1834. No. I; The Fine Arts, No. I.

History and Po

Donaldson Academy.—This institution is in a flourishing condition, and will meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. We perceive by the Catalogue for 1866 that there are 156 students, 80 of which are classical scholars. Of these 16 are from North Carolina, 1 from Georgia, 1 from Tennessee, and the remainder from our State—of the last, 7 are from New River Co.; 80 from Cumberland; W. Va.; 10 from Moore, 15 Bladen, 3 Robeson, 1 Richmond, 4 Stokes, 1 Duplin; 1 Sam Houston, 1 Chatham, 2. The Teachers of this Academy are, Rev. SIMON COLTON, Principal; Henry Neill, Alexander McNeill, and Edw. Moody, Assistants. Any student

desires it, is furnished with an opportunity for labor, and is entitled to whatever he earns after expenses are deducted. The department two shops are already provided, and more will be erected so soon as the needs of the Institution allow and circumstances require them.—*Wilmington Press.*

It appears that Cooper first snapped a pistol at the other, and then went into his house and got a gun, loaded with shot, which he discharged—several of the shot taking effect, and many others lodged in the fence near which the young man, who was living when the boat left, stood in conversation with another man.—Cooper was committed to jail.

Another.—On Wednesday night there was a second disturbance, in which two more negro houses were demolished. The civil authority interfered and were repulsed. The military was ordered out, but before they were on the ground the mob had dispersed. The Common Council were to meet at noon yesterday.

A negro woman 161 years old is exhibited at the museum in Louisville. She has been blind for seventy years.

Several snug fortunes of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, have already been made. Gov. Cass has disposed of the front part of his farm, as far back as Larned street, for one hundred thousand dollars. Extensive improvements are rapidly making in Detroit:—Our city authorities are authorized to obtain a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, and ourselves think seriously of advertising for sale a number of bad debts.

New York, Ju
Orpheus, packet ship, from

in Cotton this week, and extreme prices are easily obtained for all kinds, with an advance on common Sea Island of 1d per lb., and for fine marks 1½ to 2d; the market closes healthy. Speculators have taken 3000 bales American, and exporters 1700 American, 50 Surat, and 3000 Bengal.

The import is 31,324 bales, and the sales are 20,010 bales, viz: 750 Sea Island, 20½ to 2½ 500 stained do 17½ to 20d—7870 bawled 10½ to 13d—5970 New Orleans, 9½ to 13½d—3240 Alabama, &c. 9½ to 13d.

Principal items in the Monthly Statement of the
States Bank for 1st June.

Party Patriotism.—A leading member of the "Spoils party" in Connecticut, in a letter to a friend, which has somehow got into the newspapers, thus pours out his griefs at the fruitlessness of his disinterested toils. How many of the noisy patriots of the day would be found equally disinterested, if their boasts could be read!

Doubtless it would be. And the consolation came: for we believe his ten years' service was at last rewarded. Speaking of this very man (on the occasion of his retirement from the editorship of a newspaper to take his office) a leading New York Jackson paper compliments his services as proceeding "from principle."—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

DIED.
At Donaldson Academy, on the 17th instant, **ARCHIBALD McE. REID**, son of David Reid, Esq., of Chatham County, aged 22. His remains were carried into the country on the evening of the same day, and deposited on the next, in the Grave Yard near Cypress Church. The circumstances of the death of this young man are particularly painful, while in the bright evidence he exhibited of

which he was a worthy member, and to the community. Possessing naturally an amiable disposition, and sustaining an excellent character, he was universally beloved by his acquaintance. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was seeking an education in order to qualify himself to preach that Gospel to others, which had formed the ground of his hope in life, and consolation in

As he lived so he died, giving an example of fidelity in life, and submission in death; leaving the most comforting evidence to his friends, that their loss is his gain, and that he has gone to that world "where there is fullness of joy, and pleasures forever more."—[Communicated.]

cc. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 22, 1835.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, D. G. McRae's

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 2.	
Sandy, peach,	60 a 70
Red, apple,	50 a 60
Green, apple,	9 a 10
Green wax,	21 a 22
Green wax,	12 a 14
Green wax,	17 a 18
Green wax,	85 a 90
Green wax, P. F. 15	
Green waxed, 1 a 1 15	
Green waxed, 5 a 7 00	
Green waxed, 3 a 35	
Green waxed, 4 a 5	
Molasses,	29
Nails, cut,	75
Sugar, brown,	8 a
Sugar, white,	15
Leaf,	16 a
Salt,	60
Tobacco, leaf,	42
Cotton Baggins,	30
Bale Rope,	10
Wheat,	\$1 a 1 15
Whiskey,	36
Wool,	16 a

MR. HART.

Mr. Lawrence Pagnon, (his Uncle, a Bachelor of the old school,) -
am, (valet to Charles, with the Comic Song of "What a Woman is like!" Ba
ohn, -
ate O'Brian, Maid of Munster, - Mrs. E
(In which character she will sing the fol-
lowing Songs, "Katie Kooner," "Humble

o, Maid Servant to Kate, . . .

Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Ca
In the course of the Piece the following Music
rio, "I'll tell nobody," Fanch
ing, "Never get married, ladies,
pray," Fanchette, Mr. & Mrs. Gre
nale, "Sir, to you, our thanks are
due," The whole Comp

**ickets, 75 Cents, Children half price
e Theatre, and at the Lafayette H**

Early Candle light. A general attendance of the Citizens of the Town, and Country is respectfully solicited. Addresses may be expected at 7 o'clock.

H. LEETE, Secy.

June 23, 1835.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been empowered

pay the same, otherwise he will be forced to pay out of his pocket.

I collect all the debts due the Henrietta S. Boat Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, on request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal means, as no further indulgence can be extended to all persons having claims against the Company, due previous to the above date, I

June 17, 1835. JAMES

On the State Docket, instead of Thursday that the Order heretofore passed requiring witnesses of the Peace to recognise witnesses in cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above in the Fayetteville Observer and Reporter, twice a week.

(Copy from the Minutes
of the Board of Directors)

MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a Negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 5 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish brown; reddish face; speaks tolerably quick.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, J.
JAMES O'NEAL, Pres.

June 17, 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and always in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN. 35f.

June 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER. 41f.

September 30, 1834.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REPRESENTS—O. P. Stark, Nott & Stark, C. T. Hagh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville, N. C. 96f.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE. 75f.

April 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUGUSTINE, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL. 75f.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER. 86f.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay Street.

November 1, 1834. 91f.

Store of

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Blisters, and external diseases generally.

Price \$1 per pot, or \$9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,

5 d. Blown do.

400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.

20 Bushels Prime Green COFFEE,

20 Bags do. do. do.

5 d. Old Java do. for family use,

21 Spanish Hides,

10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN. 114f.

Nov. 17, 1834.

Time and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of

fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER OF PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON. 25f.

February 20, 1835.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,

22 d. do. do. do.

40 d. do. do. do.

For sale by

T. SANDFORD & CO. 34f.

April 27, 1835.

Superior Molasses.

10 HDS. of the above article, just received

per Steamboat Henrietta, and in point of quality superior to none ever sold in this market.

For sale by

E. B. DRAKE. 28f.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL MCGARY. 61f.

October 14, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Bonnets, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHN SON & CARPENTER. 30f.

Fayetteville, March 31st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Gingham, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berges, Gro-de-maps, Gro-de-jean Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimeres, Hamiten James Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30f.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JAMES B. HUTTON, President; CHARLES P. MALLETT, Loc. is D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees. The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Eliza Cuthbert as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr. E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20f.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON. 19f.

January 12, 1835.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, straw, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

De cember 30. 65f.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,

45 d. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,

120 bags Lagura, Rio and Cuba Coffee,

15 d. Ginger, Pepper and Spice,

20 bbls. green Copperas,

10 crates assorted Crockery,

17 d. loaf Sugar,

5 d. Salts,

8 eggs of bar Lead,

10 q. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

35,000 Choice Havana Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON. 74f.

October 21, 1834.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,

10 d. stripe do. —For sale by

A. KIMBALL. 31f.

April 6, 1835.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of percentage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. 8f.

October 23, 1834.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf

5 d. do. Lump

For sale by

JOHN MUNN. 38f.

May 25, 1835.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY. 124f.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sleep head-ach, &c. Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the safety and efficacy of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual, and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety. They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,

4 half do. do.

20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,

20 bbls. N. Y. City inspection,

10 bags prime Coffee,

20 casks Blown Salt,

5 boxes Pipes,

5 casks fresh Raisins,

6 dozen painted Pails,

Boxes Sperm Candles,

Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL. 24f.

February 16, 1835.

Taken up.

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 24th inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 30 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31f.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HDS. prime Sugar,

501 bags Rio & Java Coffee,

20 pieces Cotton Bagging,

20 coils Bale Rope,

40 kegs Cut Nails,

10 kegs Dupont's Powder,

1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,

Swedes & English,

Castings, a good assortment,

Blacksmith's Tools,

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,

HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN. 21f.

September 15, 1834.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach,

of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE. 364f.

May 9.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land. It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT. 35f.

April 17, 1835.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,

Assignee of L. R. Bradley. 27f.

March 9, 1835.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to

C. P. MALLETT. 27f.

March 22, 1835.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyley & Mant's, and Doddridge's Commentaries.

Quarter Family Bibles.—Polyglot and plain. 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.

Barner's Notes on the Gospels and Acts.

Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.

Common Prayer Books.—a variety.

Hymn Books.—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.

Christian Lyre, Missouri Harmony, on Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.

Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.

Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.

McDowell's Theology.

Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.

Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do., Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do.; Bishop Hobart's do.; Chalmers's Pulpit Assistant.

Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.

Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto

Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.

Horne on the Psalms.

Abbott's Popular Works, viz: The Teacher; Cornerstone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.

Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.

Dick's Works; Christian Philosophy, &c.

Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.

Byron's Works, viz: Herketh's do.

Life of Rev. and Hon. John A. Andrew.

Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.

Venn's Whole Duty of Man.

Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.

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